

STU

Hugg'd and embraced by the *strumpet* wind!
How like a prodigal doth the return,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the *strumpet* wind. *Shakesp.*
Ne'er could the *strumpet*,
With all her double vigour, art and nature,
Once stir my temper, but this virtuous maid
Subdues me quite. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*
If to preserve this vessel for my lord
From any other, foul, unlawful touch,
Be not to be a *strumpet*, I am none. *Shakesp. Othello.*
Common fame is as false and impudent as a common *strumpet*.
Honour had his due;
Before the holy priest my vows were ty'd:
So came I not a *strumpet* but a bride. *Dryden.*
To *STRU'MPET*. *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch.
If we two be one, and thou play false,
I do digest the poison of thy flesh,
Being *strumpeted* by the contagion. *Shakesp.*
STRUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *string*.
The *strung* bow points out the Cynthian queen. *Gay.*
To *STRUT*. *v. n.* [*strussen*, German.]
To walk with affected dignity; to swell with stateliness.
Adore our errors, laugh at's while we *strut*
To our confusion. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Does he not hold up his head and *strut* in his gait? *Shakesp.*
Though thou *strut* and paint,
Yet art thou both *strunk* up and old. *Ben. Johnson.*
The false *strut*
Struts on th' waves, and shews the brute below. *Dryden.*
We will be with you ere the crowing cock
Salutes the light, and *struts* before his feather'd flock. *Dryd.*
2. To swell; to protuberate.
The goats with *strutting* dugs shall homeward speed. *Dryd.*
The pow'r appears'd, with winds suffic'd the fail,
The bellying canvass *strutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*
As thy *strutting* bags with money rife,
The love of gain is of an equal size. *Dryden.*
STRUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An affectation of stateliness in the walk.
Certain gentlemen of the gown, by smirking countenances
and an ungainly *strut* in their walk, have got preferment.
Swift.
STUB. *n. f.* [*streb*, Sax. *Stubbe*, Danish; *Stub*, Dutch; *stipes*, Latin.]
1. A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off.
Dametas guided the horses to ill, that the wheel coming
over a great *stub* of a tree, overturned the coach. *Sidney.*
All about, old stocks and *stubs* of trees,
Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever seen,
Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees. *Fairy Queen.*
To buy at the *stub* is the best for the buyer,
More timely provision, the cheaper is fire. *Tusser.*
Upon cutting down of an old timber tree, the *stub* hath put
out sometimes a tree of another kind. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
We here
Live on tough roots and *stubs*, to thirst inur'd,
Men to much misery and hardships born. *Milton.*
Trickly *stubs*, instead of trees are found,
Cr woods with knots and knares deform'd and old;
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryd. Knights Tale.*
2. A log; a block.
You shall have more ado to drive our dullest and laziest
youth, our stocks and *stubs*, from the infinite desire of such a
happy nurture, than we have now to haul our choicest wits to
that asinine feast of sow-thistles and brambles. *Milton.*
To *STUB*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate.
His two tusks serve for fighting and feeding; by the help
whereof he *stubs* up edible roots out of the ground, or tears
off the bark of trees. *Grew's Museum.*
The other tree was griev'd,
Grew scrubby, dry'd a-top, was stunted;
So the next parson *stub'd* and burnt it. *Swift.*
STUBBED. *adj.* [from *stub*.] Truncated; short and thick.
A pain he in his head-piece feels,
Against a *stubbed* tree he reels,
And up went poor Hobgoblin's heels. *Drayton.*
To spight the coy nymphs,
Hang upon our *stubbed* horns
Garlands, ribbons, and fine poesies. *Ben. Johnson.*
STUBBEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *stubbed*.] The state of being short,
thick, and truncated.
STUBBLE. *n. f.* [*stubble*, Fr. *stoppel*, Dutch; *Stipula*, Latin.]
The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.
This suggested
At some time, when his soaring insolence
Shall reach the people, will be the fire
To kindle their dry *stubble*, and their blaze
Shall darken him for ever. *Shakesp.*
If a small red flower in the *stubble*-fields, called the winco-
pipe, open in the morning, you may be sure of a fair day.
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His succeeding years afford him little more than the *stubble* of
his own harvest. *Dryden.*
Thrice happy Duck, employ'd in thrashing *stubbles*.
Thy toil is lessen'd and thy profits double. *Swift.*
After the first crop is off they plow in the wheat *stubble*.
Mortimer's Highlandry.
STUBBORN. *adj.* [This word, of which no obvious etymo-
logy appears, is derived by *Minshew* from *stubborn*, related
by *Juvius* to *strepitus*, and deduced better by *Mr. Lye*, from
stub, perhaps from *stub-born*.]
1. Obstinate; inflexible; contumacious.
The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it, and
Disdainful to be tried by't. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
You *stubborn* ancient knave, you reverend braggart,
We'll teach you.—
He believed he had so humbled the garillon, that they would
be no longer so *stubborn*. *Clarendon.*
2. Perfitting; persevering; steady.
All this is to be had only from the epistles themselves, with
stubborn attention, and more than common application. *Locke.*
3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not easily admitting impression.
Strifeful Atin in their *stubborn* mind,
Coals of contention and hot vengeance tin'd.
Love softens me, and blows up fires which pass
Through my tough heart, and melt the *stubborn* mass. *Dryd.*
I'll not flatter this tempestuous king,
But work his *stubborn* soul a nobler way. *Dryden.*
Take a plant of *stubborn* oak,
And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryden.*
4. Hardy; firm.
Patience under torturing pain,
Where *stubborn* stoicks would complain. *Swift.*
5. Harsh; rough; rugged.
We will not oppose any thing that is hard and *stubborn*, but
by a soft answer deaden their force. *Burnet.*
6. In all its uses it commonly implies something of a bad
quality.
STUBBORNLY. *adv.* [from *stubborn*.] Obstinate; contuma-
ciously; inflexibly.
Stubbornly he did repugn the truth,
About a certain question in the law. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
He wilfully neglects his book, and *stubbornly* refuses any
thing he can do. *Locke.*
So close they cling, so *stubbornly* retire,
Their love's more violent than the chymist's fire. *Garth.*
STUBBORNNESS. *n. f.* [from *stubborn*.] Obstinate; vicious
stoutness; contumacy; inflexibility.
Happy is your grace,
That can translate the *stubbornness* of fortune
Into to quiet and to sweet a style. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
He chose a course least subject to envy, between stiff *stub-*
bornness and filthy flattery. *Hayward.*
Patriots, in peace, assert the people's right,
With noble *stubbornness* resisting might. *Dryden.*
Stubbornness, and an obstinate disobedience, must be ma-
teried with blows. *Locke.*
It failed, partly by the accidents of a storm, and partly by
the *stubbornness* or treachery of that colony for whose relief it
was designed. *Swift.*
STUBBY. *adj.* [from *stub*.] Short and thick; short and strong.
The base is surrounded with a garland of black and *stubby*
bristles. *Grew's Museum.*
STUBNAIL. *n. f.* [*stub* and *nail*.] A nail broken off; a short
thick nail.
STUCCO. *n. f.* [Ital. *stucco*, Fr.] A kind of fine plaster for walls.
Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grottesco roofs, and *stucco* floors. *Pope.*
STUCK. The preterite and participle passive of *stick*.
I had a pass with rapier, scabbard and all, and he gives me
the *stick* in with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable.
Shaksp. Twelfth Night.
What more infamous brands have records *stuck* upon any,
than those who used the best parts for the worst ends? *Decay of Pity.*
The partners of their crime will learn obedience,
When they look up and see their fellow-traitors
stuck on a fork. *Addison.*
When the polypus from forth his cave,
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,
His ragged claws are *stuck* with stones and sands. *Pope.*
Stuck o'er with titles, and hung round with strings, *Pope.*
That thou may't be by kings, or whores of kings, *Pope.*
STUCKLE. *n. f.* [*stuck*, Scottish.] A number of sheaves laid toge-
ther in the field to dry. *Ainsworth.*
STUD. *n. f.* [*studu*, Saxon.]
1. A post; a stake. In some such meaning perhaps it is to be
taken in the following passage, which I do not understand.
A barn in the country, that hath one single *stud*, or one
height of *studs* to the roof, is two shillings a foot. *Mortimer.*
2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any ornament-
al knob or protuberance. *Handley.*

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Handles were to add,
For which he now was making *studs*. *Chapman's Iliad.*
A belt of straw, and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber *studs*. *Raleigh.*
Crystal and myrrhine cups emboss'd with gems,
And *studs* of pearl. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
Upon a plane are several small oblong *studs*, placed regularly
in a quincunx order. *Woodward on Fossils.*
A desk he had of curious work,
With glitt'ring *studs* about. *Swift.*
[Scobe, Saxon; *stud*, Islandick, is a stallion.] A collection
of breeding horses and mares. *Temple.*
In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken, we see horses
bred of excellent shape, vigour, and size.
To *STUD*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with *studs* or
shining knobs.
Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their harnesses studded all with gold and pearl. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
A silver studded ax, alike bestow'd. *Dryden's AEn.*
STUDENT. *n. f.* [*studens*, Latin.] A man given to books; a
scholar; a bookish man.
Keep a gamester from dice, and a good student from his
book. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
This grave advice some sober student bears,
And loudly rings it in his fellow's ears. *Dryden's Pers.*
A student shall do more in one hour, when all things concur
to invite him to any special study, than in four at a dull sea-
son. *Watts's Logic.*
I slightly touch the subject, and recommend it to some
student of the profession. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
STUDIED. *adj.* [from *study*.]
1. Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study.
He died
As one that had been *studied* in his death,
To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd,
As 'twere a careless trifle. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
I am well *studied* for a liberal thanks,
Which I do owe you. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
It will be fit that some man, reasonably *studied* in the law,
go as chancellor. *Bacon.*
2. Having any particular inclination. Out of use.
A prince should not be so loosely *studied* as to remember so
weak a composition. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
STUDIER. *n. f.* [from *study*.] One who studies.
Lipius was a great *studier* of the stoical philosophy: upon
his death-bed his friend told him, that he needed not use ar-
guments to persuade him to patience, the philosophy which he
had studied would furnish him; he answers him, Lord Jesus,
give me Christian patience. *Tillotson.*
There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a rational creature
and *studier* of that law, as the positive laws of common-
wealths. *Locke.*
STUDIOUS. *adj.* [*studieux*, French; *studiosus*, Latin.]
1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning.
A proper remedy for wandering thoughts, he that shall
propose, would do great service to the *studious* and contempla-
tive part of mankind. *Locke.*
2. Diligent; busy.
Studious to find new friends, and new allies. *Tickell.*
3. Attentive to; careful.
The people made
Stout for the war, and *studious* of their trade.
There are who, fondly *studious* of increase,
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*
4. Contemplative; suitable to meditation.
Let my due feet never fail
To walk the *studious* cloister's pale.
Him for the *studious* shade
Kind nature form'd. *Thomson's Summer.*
STUDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *studious*.]
1. Contemplatively; with close application to literature.
2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.
On a short pruning hook his head reclines,
And *studiously* surveys his gen'rous vines. *Dryden's AEn.*
All of them *studiously* cheris'd the memory of their hon-
ourable extraction. *Aterbury.*
STUDIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *studious*.] Addition to study.
STUDY. *n. f.* [*stude*, French; *studium*, Latin.]
1. Application of mind to books and learning.
Study gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace. *Temp.*
Engage the mind in *study* by a consideration of the divine
pleasures of truth and knowledge. *Watts.*
2. Perplexity; deep cogitation.
Th' idea of her life shall sweetly creep
Into his *study* of imagination. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*
The king of Calfire, a little confused, and in a *study*, said,
that can I not do with my honour. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Attention; meditation; contrivance.
What can happen
To me above this wretchedness? All your *studies*
Make me a curle like this. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

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Just men they seem'd, and all their *study* bent
To worship God aright, and know his works. *Milton.*
4. Any particular kind of learning.
Studies serve for delight in privateness and retiring, for or-
nament in discourse, and for ability in the judgment and dis-
position of business. *Bacon's Essays.*
5. Apartment set off for literary employment.
Get me a taper in my *study*, Lucius. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*
Knock at the *study*, where, they say, he keeps,
To ruminate strange plots. *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.*
Let all *studies* and libraries be towards the East. *Watson.*
Some servants of the king visited the lodgings of the accused
members, and sealed up their *studies* and trunks. *Clarendon.*
Both adorn'd their age;
One for the *study*, t'other for the stage. *Dryden.*
To *STUDY*. *v. n.* [*studeo*, Latin; *etudier*, French.]
1. To think with very close application; to muse.
I found a moral fift, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*
2. To endeavour diligently.
Study to be quiet, and do your own business. *1 Thes. iv. 11.*
To *STUDY*. *v. a.*
1. To apply the mind to.
Nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to *study* household good. *Milton.*
If a gentleman be to *study* any language, it ought to be
that of his own country. *Locke.*
2. To consider attentively.
He hath *studied* her well, and translated her out of honesty
into English. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Study thyself: what rank, or what degree,
The wife Creator has ordain'd for thee. *Dryden's Pers.*
You have *studied* every spot of ground in Flanders, which
has been the scene of battles and sieges. *Dryden.*
3. To learn by application.
You could, for a need, *study* a speech of some dozen lines,
which I would set down. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
STUFF. *n. f.* [*stoffe*, Dutch; *estuffe*, French.]
1. Any matter or body.
Let Phidias have rude and obstinate *stuff* to carve: though
his art do that it should, his work will lack that beauty, which
otherwise in fitter matter it might have had. *Hooker.*
The workman on his *stuff* his skill doth show,
And yet the *stuff* gives not the man his skill. *Davies.*
Of brick, and of that *stuff*, they cast to build
A city and tow'r. *Milton.*
Pierce an hole near the inner edge, because the triangle
hath there most substance of *stuff*. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
2. Materials out of which any thing is made.
Thy verse swells with *stuff* so fine and smooth,
That thou art even natural in thine art. *Shaksp. Timon.*
Cæsar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*
Success or loss, what is or is not, serves
As *stuff* for these two to make paradoxes. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
Thy father, that poor rag,
Must be thy subject, who in spight put *stuff*
To some the-beggar, and compounded thee
Poor rogue hereditary. *Shaksp. Timon.*
Degrading prose explains his meaning ill,
And shews the *stuff*, and not the workman's skill. *Roscom.*
3. Furniture; goods.
Fare away to get our *stuff* aboard. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
He took away locks, and gave away the king's *stuff*. *Hayward.*
Groaning waggons loaded high
With *stuff*. *Cowley's Davideis.*
4. That which fills any thing.
With some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the *stuff'd* bosom of that perilous *stuff*
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shaksp. Othello.*
5. Effence; elemental part.
Though in the trade of war I have slain men,
Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' th' conscience
To do no contriv'd murder. *Shaksp. Othello.*
6. Any mixture or medicine.
I did compound for her
A certain *stuff*, which, being ta'en, would seize
The present power of life. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
7. Cloth or texture of any kind.
8. Textures of wool thinner and lighter than cloth.
Let us turn the wools of the land into cloaths and *stuffs* of
our own growth, and the hemp and flax growing here into
linen cloth and cordage. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
9. Matter or thing. In contempt.
O proper *stuff*!
This is the very painting of your fear. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
Such *stuff* as madmen
Tongue and brain not. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
At this *stuff* *stuff*
The large Achilles, on his preft bed lolling,
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shaksp.*
Please not thyself the flatt'ring crowd to hear,
Tis fulsome *stuff* to feed thy itching ear. *Dryden's Pers.*
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Anger